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匈照度計付き I C製造用露光焼付装置

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明 細 書

1.発明の名称

照度計付きIC製造用露光焼付装置 2.特許請求の範囲

1. 照明光射出部と2次元的に移動可能な 試料台を有するIO製造用路光焼付装置にお いて、

前記射出部による露光面の光強度を測定するための照度計を、前記試料台上のウェハ面との照度計の測光面とがほぼ一致するように前記試料台に埋設したことを特徴とする装置。

- 2. 前配照度計は遮光部材に設けた微小開口部を通過した光を測定するものであることを特徴とする特許請求の範囲オー項配数の装置。
- る 前配照度計は1次元または2次元フォトセンサであることを特徴とする特許請求の 範囲オ1項記載の装置。

る発明の詳細な説明

本発明は照明光射出部による露光面の光強 度および強度分布を測定する照度計を備えた 1 O 製造用露光焼付装置に関する。

一般に、IC製造用露光焼付装置では高い 照明の均一性が要求されている。特に近年、 ICの集積度が増してパターン線幅が1点になるに従つて、上記要求は益々強くなつ であるに従つて、上記要求は益々強くなっ できて、照明の不均一性がパターン線幅の不 揃いや線幅の制御に大きく影響してくるよう になった。

原理的には、露光面ないし照明部の光強度を測定するには単に照明部に照度計を設置して測定し、強度分布については照明部において強小面積の照度計を2次元的または1次元的に移動させるかまたは何箇所かの位置で測り、

しかし、従来、露光焼付装置の光強度を測定するには照明光射出部(例えば投影レンズ)の射出部)と試料台との間の空間に照度計を

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以上の如き理由のため、真の測定を行うには解光焼付装置の一部を分解して照度計を設置せざるを得ない。すなわち、試料台を取りはずすとか照明系全体を取りはずすとかにませて照度計を取り付けなければならない。

従って、現実には装置製造時に照明系の特性試験として光強度および強度分布を測定している。しかし、この測定も、完成した装置のものとはずれた位置または全く別な位置で

オ2図は試料台ステージ5を上から見た平面図である。試料台ステージ5は不図示のX Y可動機構を持つており、X軸干渉計8とY 軸干渉計9によつて試料台ステージ5の位置 は0.02μm程度の単位で求め得る。試料台ステージ5は干渉計8,9からの位置情報によってプログラム制御するとも可能である。本実施例では照明部先領域10は最大約10×10 mm (~14 mm φ) であるものとする。

以上のように、実際の露光面内において真の光強度および強度分布を任意の時点で測定するのは不可能に近いといつた欠点が従来存在していた。

相対的な値を測定しているに過ぎない。

よつて、本発明の目的は、これらの欠点を解決して、焼付け用の照明光の真の光強度をよび強度分布が容易に測定可能な照度計付き IC製造用露光焼付装置を得ることである。

以下本発明を実施例に沿つて説明する。

オ1図はIO製造用縮小投影解光焼付装置としての本発明の実施例を示す。 集光レンズ1を通の大照明光によつて、レチクル2上のICパターンは縮小投影レンズ3にようにないないのである。 というにないない 4 は投影レンズ3の瞳である。 というにのように照皮計7が試料台ステージ5に埋設されてる。

する。 解光領域 1 0 の下で試料台ステージ 5 を 2 次元的に移動し、干渉計 8 , 9 によつて試料台ステージ 5 の位置を測定すると容易に試料 6 ステージ 5 の位置を測定すると容易に 諸光領域 1 0 内の光強度分布を得るととができる。

オ4図は露光領域10を照度計7が矢印のように移動した場合に得られる光強度分布の例を示す。試料台ステージ5を2次元的に移動することにより、強度分布も2次元的に求め得る。

本実施例は干渉計付きステージを用いた例であるが、干渉計ではなくリニアスケール等の位置の情報を得られる測長器が付いていても勿論良い。

またピンホールフaは、光電変換案子12への受光領域を微小面積に制限するためのものであり、光強度分布の測定の分解能、すなわち路光領域10の大きさに対する穴の大きさは必要によつて任意に定め得る。また、穴はピンホールに限られるものではなく、光電

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変換案子の受光面を遮光するような遮光板に 像小幅のスリットを設けておいてもよい。

ところで、本発明では照明露光領域 1 0 内 の光強度なよび強度分布を随時確認できるた め、とれを照明用ランプの劣化の判断に適用 できる。ランプの劣化の判断は、従来、照明 光の一部または解光に使わない部分の光強度 を測定して行うか、敢いは単に点灯時間だけ で寿命判断してランプ交換を行つてきた。と の前者の方法の測定では、一般に照明光の端 の一部または外側をモニタしているため、実 際に露光に使われる光強度との値との間に差 を生じることが多い。また、後者は単える目 安に過ぎない。しかし、本発明の実施例によ る照度計を備えた露光焼付装置によれば、真 の光強度すなわち露光面上の光強度を測定で きるので、との値をランプの劣化の判断に用 いることができる。、

一般に、このような露光焼付装置は計算機 によつて各動作が制御されている。そこで、

が小さく(ウエハ上での露光領域が10mm× 10mm角よりも小さくなる場合)、レチクル アパーチヤ(レチクルのパターン領域のみ開 口されるような遮光板枠)でレチクルの周囲 を遮光するとき、完全に遮光されたか否かを 確認する場合に極めて有効である。

尚、他の実施例として、オ 5 図 (A) , (B) の如く 1 次元または 2 次元のフォトセンサ11, 1 2 を用いてもよい。 1 次元フォトセンサ11を用いる場合は、試料台ステージ5をフォトセンサ 1 1 の長手方向に 2 次元フォトセンサ 1 2 を用いる場合は、 露光領域 1 0 にフォトセンサ 1 2 を用いる場合は、 露光領域 1 0 にフォトセンサ 1 2 を 1 2 が 1 2 を 1 2 を 1 2 を 1 2 を 1 2 を 1 2 を 1 3 を

このように本発明によれば、可動ステージ に埋め込みの照度計であるので装置を分解或 いは停止することなく、任意の時点で容易に 光強度分布を得ることができるという利点が

計算機に光強度分布を測定するためのプログ ラムをあらかじめ用意しておけば、解光焼付 装置の適当な動作中(例えばウエハの変換動 作時)に、露光面の光強度なよび強度分布が 剛定でき、かつ強度分布 の時間的変化も知る ととができる。さらに試料台ステージ5を移 動して、露光領域10の対角線上を照度計1 のピンホール1aが通るようにして、このと き得られた強度分布(オ4図に示したような 特性)から、計算処理によつて測定と同時に 郷尤領域10の照明光の均一性を表わすデー 夕を作成することもできる。また、この照度 計はレチクルの真の露光領域の大きさを確認 するためにも使える。すなわち、照度計フを 移動して光強度の分布特性(オ4図)の立上 りと降下を検出し、そのときの試料台ステー ジ5の位置座標(干渉計8,9より求められ る)から、真の露光領域、すなわち実際のパ ターン焼付領域の大きさを測定すればよい。 これはレチクルの有効面役(パターン領域)

ある。また、実際に露光されるウエハ面と照 度計の測定面が一致しているために、 第光時 と全く同じ条件で真の光強度 および強度 分布 を得ることができるという利点もある。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

オ1図は本発明による実施例の原理図、 オ2図は試料台部の平面図、

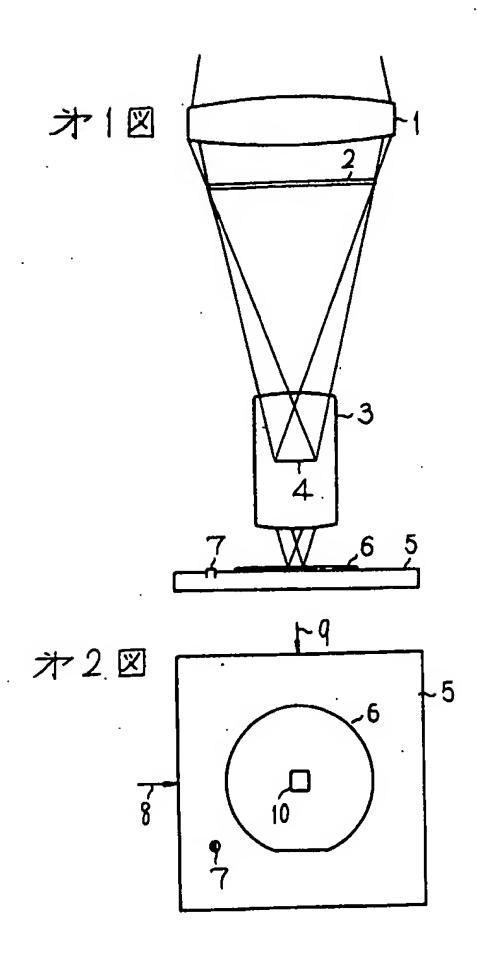
オ3図はオ1図の照度計の存在する近**辺**の 拡大断面図、

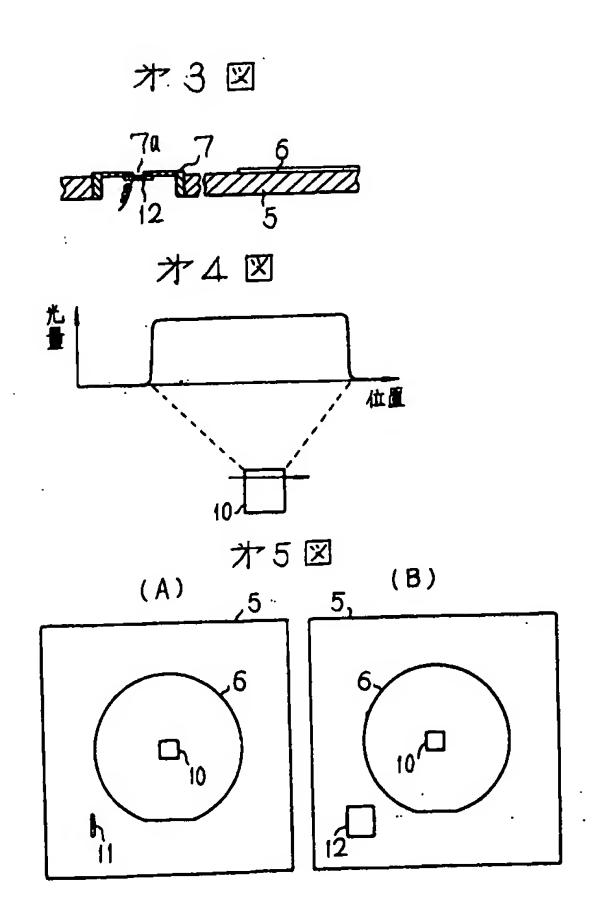
オ 4 図は 光強 度 分布 の グ ラ フ 、

オ 5 図 (A) は 照 度 計 と し て 1 次 元 フォトセンサを 使 用 し た 例 の 図 、 オ 5 図 (B) は 2 次 元フォトセンサ を 使 用 し た 例 の 図 で ある。

(主要部分の符号の説明)

跃	料	台		- 5
照	度	Bt	7, 10,	12
微人	小開 (二部		7 a





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					No. of inventions: I Request for examination: Not yet requested (Total of 4 pages)	
(54) Title of the invention	Exposure and Print Production of Integ Illuminometer	(72) Invent	or	Shoichi Tanimoto Mizonoguchi 817, Takatsu-ku, Kawasaki- shi		
(21) Application No.	Patent application i	(71) Applic	ant	Nikon Corporation 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo		
(22) Date of Application	January 14, 1981	(74) Agent		Masao Okabe, patent attorney (6 others)		
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Description

1. Title of the Invention

Exposure and Printing Apparatus for Production of Integrated Circuit with Illuminometer

2. Scope of Patent Claims

1. An exposure and printing apparatus for production of integrated circuits including illumination light projecting means and a sample stage being able to move two-dimensionally, comprising:

an illuminameter for measuring light intensity on an exposure surface by the illumination light projecting means, which is disposed in the sample stage in such manner that a wafer surface on the sample stage coincides with a light detecting surface substantially.

- 2. The apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the illuminometer measures light passing through a micro aperture provided in a light shielding member.
- 3. The apparatus as set forth in Claim 1, wherein the illuminometer comprises a one-dimensional or two-dimensional photo sensor.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to an exposure and printing apparatus for production of integrated circuits (ICs) with an illuminometer for measuring light intensity and intensity distribution on an exposure surface by illumination light projecting means.

The exposure and printing apparatus for production of ICs is usually required to have high uniformity of illumination. In recent years, the degree of integration of ICs has become higher and higher up to a pattern line width of about 1 μ m. With the increase of the integration degree of ICs, the irregularity of the pattern line width or control of the line width is directly affected by irregularity of the illumination.

In principle, the light intensity of the exposure surface and an illumination part is simply measured by an illuminometer provided on the illumination part. To obtain intensity distribution in the exposure surface, it is enough to move the illuminometer having minute dimension one-dimensionally or two-dimensionally, or to measure light intensity distribution at the several points, in the illumination part.

However, in the prior art, the illuminometer is disposed in a space between the illumination light emitting part (for example, an emitting portion of a projection lens) and the sample stage to measure the light intensity of the exposure and printing apparatus. Also, to measure the intensity distribution, the illuminometer is mounted on a mounting table having a two-dimensional or one-dimensional moving mechanism. The light intensity or the intensity distribution measured as above is only that existing between the illumination light emitting part and the sample stage, not the data on a wafer surface on which a pattern is actually to be printed. Furthermore, the recently developed exposure and printing apparatuses are generally complicated in structure, and some of these known apparatuses have no space available for mounting the illuminometer with or without the moving mechanism.

For the reasons described above, in order to perform a real measurement, it is necessary to dissemble part of the exposure and printing apparatus and mount an illuminometer. That is, it is necessary to remove the sample stage or remove the whole illumination system and to mount the illuminometer by bringing the exposure surface and the measurement surface of the illuminometer to the same level.

Thus, the light intensity and intensity distribution are measured practically as a characteristic test of the illumination system at the time of manufacturing the apparatus. However, such a preliminary measurement is merely to measure a relative value at a position deviated or completely different from the position of the completed apparatus.

As described above, conventionally, there exists a disadvantage in that it is almost impossible to measure the real light intensity or intensity distribution in the actual exposure surface at any point in time. Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to solve the disadvantages and to obtain an exposure and printing apparatus an illuminometer for production of ICs which enables easy measurement of real intensity of illumination light for printing and intensity distribution.

Hereinafter, the invention will be explained along with embodiments.

FIG. 1 shows an embodiment of the invention formed as a minifying projection exposure and printing apparatus for production of ICs. By the illumination light passed through a condenser lens 1, a minified image of an IC pattern on a reticle 2 is projected on a wafer 6 positioned on a sample stage 5 which is movable two-dimensionally, through a minifying projection lens 3. Reference symbol 4 in the figure is a pupil of the projection lens 3. In this manner, the wafer 6 is exposed to the IC pattern on the reticle 2. Further, an illuminometer 7 is embedded in the sample stage 5.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of the sample stage 5 as seen from above. The sample stage 5 includes an X-Y moving mechanism which is not shown and the position of the sample stage 5 can be determined in the order of about 0.02μm by an X-axis interference range finder 8 and a Y-axis interference range finder 9. The sample stage 5 can also be program-controlled using the positional information obtained by the interference range finders 8 and 9 by means of a computer which is not shown. In the embodiment, it is assumed that the maximum size of an exposure area 10 to be illuminated is in the order of about 10mm × 10mm (to 14mm in diameter).

FIG. 3 is a sectional side view showing the illuminometer 7, the wafer 6 and the sample stage 5 in an enlarged manner. An upper surface of the illuminometer 7 is provided at a level substantially equal to an upper surface of the wafer 6. The illuminometer 7 has a hole (pin hole 7a) in order of about 0.5 mm in diameter as shown in the figure, and converts the light which has passed through the hole 7a into an electric signal by a photoelectric transducer element 12 to obtain the intensity. To measure the light intensity, the sample stage 5 is moved to position the illuminometer 7 below the exposure area 10 to perform the measurement. If the sample stage 5 is moved two-dimensionally under the exposure area 10 to measure the position of the sample stage 5 by the interference range finders 8 and 9, the light intensity distribution in the exposure area 10 can be easily determined.

FIG. 4 shows an example of the light intensity distribution obtained when the illuminometer 7 is moved in the direction of the arrow within the exposure area 10. The intensity distribution can also be obtained two-dimensionally by moving the sample stage 5 two-dimensionally.

The present embodiment illustrates the example using the sample stage with interference range finders. However, instead of using interference range finders, other

measuring means for obtaining positional information, such as a linear scale, may be attached.

The function of the pin hole 7a is to limit the light receivable area of the photoelectric transducer element 12 to a minute area, and the resolving power for measuring the light intensity distribution, that is, the size of the hole relative to the size of the exposure area 10 may be appropriately selected as desired. Further, the form of the hole is not limited to a pin hole, and a slit having a very small width also may be formed in a light shielding plate which shields the light receivable area of the photoelectric transducer element.

Meanwhile, in the present invention, since the light intensity and the intensity distribution in the illuminated exposure area 10 can always be identified, this can be employed for the judgment of deterioration of an illumination lamp. Conventionally, the deterioration of the lamp has been judged by measuring the light intensity of a part of illumination light or a part which is not used for the exposure, or replacement of the lamp has been performed by determining the useful life based on only lighting time. In the measurement of the former method, since a part of an end of the illumination light or the outside thereof is generally monitored, there frequently occurs a difference with a value of the light intensity actually used for the exposure. Further, the latter method is merely a rough estimation. However, with the exposure and printing apparatus including the illuminometer according to the embodiment of the invention, since the real light intensity, that is, light intensity on the exposure surface can be measured, this value can be used for the determination of deterioration of a lamp.

In the exposure and printing apparatus, it is a common practice to control the respective operations of the apparatus by using a computer. Therefore, if a program for measuring the light intensity distribution is incorporated in advance in a computer, it is possible to measure the light intensity and intensity distribution on an exposure surface during the suitable operation of the exposure and printing apparatus (for example at the step of wafer replacement), and to know the change of intensity distribution with time. In addition, by moving the sample stage 5 in such a manner as to move the pin hole 7a of the illuminometer 7 along a diagonal line of the exposure area 10, there can also be obtained data as to the uniformity of illumination light on the exposure area 10, simultaneously with measuring the intensity distribution (characteristic as shown in FIG. 4) through computer processing of the obtained intensity distribution. This illuminator is also used to confirm a real size of the exposure area of the reticle. That is, the illuminometer 7 is moved to detect the rise and fall of the light intensity distribution characteristic (FIG. 4), and on the basis of the positional coordinates (determined by the interference range finders 8 and 9) of the sample stage 5 at that time, the real size of the exposure area, that is, the size of the real pattern printing area, may be measured. This measurement is very effective

to ascertain whether or not the surrounding area of the reticle is completely shielded when the effective area (pattern area) of the reticle is small (a case where the exposure area on a wafer becomes smaller than a square of $10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$) and a reticle aperture (shielding plate frame for opening only a pattern area of the reticle) shields the surrounding area of the reticle against light.

In addition, as other embodiments, a one-dimensional or two-dimensional photo sensor 11 or 12 may be used as shown in FIGS. 5(A) and 5(B). In a case where the one-dimensional photo sensor 11 is used, the sample stage 5 may be only moved in a direction intersecting, at a right angle, the longitudinal direction of the photo sensor 11. Furthermore, in a case where the two-dimensional photo sensor 12 is used, the light intensity distribution can be obtained merely by electrically scanning the photo sensor 12 after moving the sample stage 5 up to the position at which the photo sensor 12 falls within the exposure area 10.

According to the invention described above, there is an advantage that since the illuminometer is embedded in the movable stage, the light intensity distribution can be easily obtained at an arbitrary point in time without disassembling or stopping the apparatus. Further, there is also an advantage that since the wafer surface which is actually exposed is at a level equal to the measurement surface of the illuminometer, the real light intensity and intensity distribution can be obtained in entirely the same condition as that of exposure.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1

FIG. 1 is a view showing a principle according to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2

FIG. 2 is a plan view of a sample stage.

FIG. 3

FIG. 3 is an enlarged sectional view showing an area where an illuminometer shown in FIG. 1 exists.

FIG. 4

FIG. 4 is a graph showing light intensity distribution.

FIG. 5

FIG. 5(A) shows an example using a one-dimensional photosensor as the illuminometer and FIG. 5(A) shows an example using a two-dimensional photosensor as the illuminometer.

Description of Symbols of Main Parts

Sample Stage 5

Illuminometer 7, 10, 12

Minute Opening 7a

<u>Fig. 4</u>

Quantity of light Position